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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/773,219

02/09/2004

Yaz-Tzung Wu

TAIW 214

6737

7590

11/06/2006

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EXAMINER

KOVALICK, VINCENT E

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2629

DATE MAILED: 11/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/773,219

Applicant(s)

WU ET AL.

Examiner

Vincent E. Kovalick

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2629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5-7 and 9-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 2-4 and 8 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to Applicant's Patent Application, Serial No. 10/773,219, with a File Date of February 9, 2004.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1 and 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gettemy et al. (Pub. No. 2003/0098857) taken with Wilk (USP 6,643,124).

Relative to claim 1, Gettemy **teaches** a detachable flexible and expandable display (pgs. 1/2, paras. 0007-0012); Gettemy further **teaches** a display device adopted for use on data processing equipment to generate and display pictures according to image signals transferred from the data processing equipment (pg. 1 para. 0008; pg. 2, paras. 0023-0024 and pg. 3 claims 1 and 7); Gettemy et al further **teaches** a connection port for receiving the image signal and transferring the signals to a pliable LCD screen to generate and display the pictures (pg. 2, paras. 0023-0024). Gettemy et al. **does not teach** a display device case having a housing compartment and an elongated slot on one side communicating with the housing compartment; an axle tunable in the housing compartment; a pliable LCD screen being a rollable flat sheet winding on the peripheral surface of the axle and being housed in the housing compartment; a retaining member located on

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one side of the pliable LCD screen to receive a force to pull the pliable LCD screen and drive the axle turning in a positive direction so that the pliable LCD screen is stretched from the housing compartment through the elongated slot to a use position; an elastic element having one end coupling on the case and other end coupling on the axle to provide a stretch returning elastic force to drive the axle to turn in a reverse direction so that the pliable LCD screen located at the use position is driven to wind around the peripheral surface of the axle to a retraction position; Wilk **teaches** a multiple display portable computing device (col. 1, lines 11-67; col. 2, lines 1-67; col. 3, lines 1-67 and col. 4, lines 1-56); Wilk further **teaches** case having a housing compartment and an elongated slot on one side communicating with the housing compartment (col. 8, lines 62-67 and col. 9, lines 1-4 and Figs. 17 and 18); an axle tunable in the housing compartment; a pliable LCD screen being a rollable flat sheet winding on the peripheral surface of the axle and being housed in the housing compartment; a retaining member located on one side of the pliable LCD screen to receive a force to pull the pliable LCD screen and drive the axle turning in a positive direction so that the pliable LCD screen is stretched from the housing compartment through the elongated slot to a use position; an elastic element having one end coupling on the case and other end coupling on the axle to provide a stretch returning elastic force to drive the axle to turn in a reverse direction so that the pliable LCD screen located at the use position is driven to wind around the peripheral surface of the axle to a retraction position. (col. 8, lines 49-67; col. 9, lines 1-9 and Figs. 17 and 18).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Gettemy et al. the feature as taught by Wilk in order to put in

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place the case to house the flexible display and the mechanism to facilitate drawing out and in turn retracting the said the flexible display to a secured position in the case.

Regarding claim 5, Wilk further **teaches** the said display device wherein the elastic element is a helical spring (col. 8, lines 48-53). It being understood that a helical spring would be the most obvious choice for the said application.

Relative to claim 6, Gettemy et al. **teaches** the said display device further having an electric power module located in the housing compartment of the case to provide driving electric power for operation of the pliable LCD screen (pg. 1, paras. 0002 and 0008 and pg. 2, para. 0024).

Regarding claim 7, Wilk **teaches** said display device further having a radio transmission unit located on one side of the case to electrically connect to the connection port for receiving external radio signals and transferring to the data processing equipment (col. 8, lines 59-62 and Fig. 18).

4. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gettemy et al. taken with Wilk as applied to claim 1 in item 3 hereinabove, and further in view of Jalkanen et al. (Pub. No. US 2004/0264441).

Relative to claim 1, Gettemy et al. taken with Wilk **does not teach** the said display device wherein the case has an input module located on one side thereof electrically connect to the connection port to operate and control the data processing equipment.

Jalkanen et al. **teaches** an RF system for receiving and processing data and in turn displaying corresponding data (pgs. 2/3, paras. 001-0021); Jalkanen et al. further **teaches** said display device wherein the case has an input module located on one side thereof electrically connect to

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the connection port to operate and control the data processing equipment (pg. 3, para. 0031 and Fig. 1).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Gettemy et al. taken with Wilk the feature as taught by Jalkanen et al. in order to receive data through wireless means and in turn process and display said data.

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gettemy et al. taken with Wilk in view of Jalkanen et al. as applied to claim 9 in item 4 hereinabove, and further in view of Yanagita (Pub. No. 2003/0058568).

Regarding claim 10. Gettemy et al. taken with Wilk in view of Jalkanen et al. **does not teach** the said display device wherein the input module includes a track ball and a plurality of function keys.

Yanagaita **teaches** a display processing system with multiple input capability (pgs. 1/2, paras. 0008-0017); Yanagaita further **teaches** said display device wherein the input module includes a track ball and a plurality of function keys.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Gettemy et al. taken with Wilk in view of Jalkanen et al. the feature as taught by Yanagita in order to in order expand the variety of input means for entering data to the system.

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Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 2-4 and 8 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Relative to claim 2, the major difference between the teachings of the prior art of record (Pub. No. 2003/0098857, Gettemy et al. and USP 6,643,124, Wilk) and that of the instant invention is that said prior art of record **does not teach** a display device wherein an elastic element, used to provide a stretch return force of a pliable LCD screen, is coupled on the case through a leveling member fixedly located in the case.

Regarding claim 8, the major difference between the teachings of the said prior art of record and that of the instant invention is that said prior art of record **does not teach** a display device wherein the retaining member of an extended pliable LCD screen has one end that has a suction cup located thereon.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Pub No.	US 2004/0266350	Kim
Pub. No.	US 2003/0214612	Freeman
Pub. No.	US 2003/0160755	Gettemy et al.

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To Respond

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vincent E. Kovalick whose telephone number is 571-272-7669. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7:30- 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 571-272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Vincent E. Kovalick
November 2, 2006



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